FLAVONES AND OTHER COMPOUNDS OF BOEHMERIA TRICUSPIS AND B. HOLOSERICEA

TSUNEMATSU TAKEMOTO, TOSHIO MIYASE and GENJIRO KUSANO

Pharmaceutical Institute. Tohoku University, Aobayama, Sendai. Japan

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Key Word Index—Boehmeria tricuspis Makino; B. holosericea Blume; Urticaceae; astragalin; hyperin; kaempferol 3-rutinoside; rutin; higher alcohols; fatty acids; campesterol; stigmasterol; oleanolic acid.

Plant. Boehmeria tricuspis. Uses. None. Source, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. Previous work. Quercetin, taxifolin, boehmerin, avicularin, (-)-epicatechin, (-)-epiafzelechin-(-)-epicatechin-4,8(or 6)-dimer, (-)-epicatechin-(-)-epicatechin-4,8(or 6)-dimer [1,2] were isolated from the roots.

Present work. The aerial parts (41 kg) were extracted with hot MeOH. After removal of solvent, the residue was suspended in warm $\rm H_2O$ and then extracted with $\rm C_6H_6$ and $\it n$ -BuOH, successively. The $\it n$ -BuOH extract was chromatographed on Si gel, the following compounds were isolated and identified by comparison with authentic specimens (TLC, mmp, IR, NMR). Astragalin, $\rm C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$. $\rm H_2O$, mp $\rm 167-171^\circ$; hyperin, $\rm C_{21}H_{20}O_{12}$. $\rm 3/2$ $\rm H_2O$, mp $\rm 233-234^\circ$; kaempferol 3-rutinoside, $\rm C_{27}H_{30}O_{15}$. $\rm H_2O$, mp $\rm 181-184^\circ$; rutin, $\rm C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$. $\rm 2~H_2O$, mp $\rm 182-184^\circ$.

The aerial parts (23 kg) were extracted with hot MeOH. After removal of the solvent, the residue was suspended in warm H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. This extract was chromatographed on Si gel, the following acids and their methyl esters (probably mainly as artifacts) were obtained, linoleic acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid, (TLC, GLC, acids: as methyl ester); caffeic acid, (TLC, IR, NMR); a mixture of sitosterol, campesterol and stigmasterol, colourless needles from CHCl₃-MeOH, (TLC, GC).

The roots (102 kg) were extracted with hot MeOH. After removal of the solvent, the residue was suspended in warm H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc and *n*-BuOH, successively. The EtOAc extract was chromatographed on Si gel and gave compounds found above (no caffeic

acid) plus oleanolic acid, colourless needles from MeOH, mp 304–307°, (TLC, mmp, IR, NMR); normal higher alcohols, colourless needles from $\mathrm{CH_2Cl_2\text{--}Me_2CO}$. Oxidised with $\mathrm{CrO_3\text{--}pyridine}$ complex and methylation with $\mathrm{CH_2N_2}$ and GLC to show peaks corresponding to $\mathrm{C_{21}}$ (0·8), $\mathrm{C_{22}}$ (27·1), $\mathrm{C_{23}}$ (5·5), $\mathrm{C_{24}}$ (48·1), $\mathrm{C_{25}}$ (4·1) and $\mathrm{C_{26}}$ (14·4) [3]; normal fatty acids, colourless needles from MeOH. After methylation with $\mathrm{CH_2N_2}$, by GLC was undertaken to find peaks corresponding to $\mathrm{C_{20}}$ (1·0), $\mathrm{C_{21}}$ (6·6), $\mathrm{C_{22}}$ (36·3), $\mathrm{C_{23}}$ (28·9), $\mathrm{C_{24}}$ (24·0) and $\mathrm{C_{25}}$ (3·1).

Plant. B. holosericea Blume. Uses. None. Source. Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. Previous work. Rutin was isolated [4].

Present work. The leaves (3.6 kg) were extracted with hot MeOH. After removal of solvent, the residue was suspended in warm H₂O and then extracted with C₆H₆ and n-BuOH, successively. The n-BuOH extract was chromatographed on Si gel, the following compounds isolated and confirmed, astragalin, hyperin, kaempferol 3-rutinoside, rutin.

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